Type: Poster Presentation

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Session: Poster Session II
Date: Friday, March 4, 2016
Time: 12:45-14:15
Room: Hall 3 (Posters & Exhibition)

Spatial and temporal dynamics of the cases of tuberculosis in the zone of farming health of Pendjwa, Province of Bandundu/RDC, 2009-2013

J. Wangi Bosila

Université de Franche-comté et Université de Kinshasa, Besancon, FRANCE METROPOLITAIN, France

Background: Enclosed to the north extreme of the Province of Bandundu, the zone of farming health of Pendjwa (ZSR) is one most affected by the Tuberculosis (TBC) mainly at the Pygmy populations. This survey aims This survey aims to identify the areas of health (AH) of persistence of the vestigial cases of TBC in order to propose adjustments adapted to struggle against the tuberculosis in this ZSR.

Methods & Materials: The cases of TBC returned between 2009 and 2013 to the scale of the AH as well as the individual cases returned in the structures of hold in charge have been analyzed.

Results: Three AH out of sixteen (Pendjwa, Nzale, Monio) have been identified like hot spotlight of the persistence of the cases of TBC. These three AH are populated from 55 to 60% of Pygmies. A total of 470 cases out of 535 had a notion of tubercular numbering in a brought closer environment.

Conclusion: The fine analysis of the persistence factors in these three AH would permit to bring the ZSR of Pendjwa to reduce the impact of the TBC to 83 for 100 000 habitants (half of the national yearly impact in 1990).

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Prevalence and re-infection of Schistosoma mansoni among school children in Mekele town, North Ethiopia

H.H. Weldegebreal

Wollo University, Dessie, Amhara, Ethiopia

Background: **Background**: Although regular treatment of high risk groups is one of the control strategies of schistosomiasis, drug-based control programs are hampered by the continued susceptibility of treated individuals to re-infection. The aim of this study was to assess the prevalence and intensity of *Schistosoma mansoni* infection and re-infection among school children in Mekele Town of Tigray regional State, Ethiopia.

Methods & Materials: **Methodology**: A school based longitudinal study was conducted from March to June 2011 in Mekele Town of Tigray regional State, Ethiopia. Fresh stool samples were collected from the study participating students and processed by Kato thick smear technique with three slides beingprepared from each stool sample. *S. mansoni* positive individuals were treated with a single oral dose of 40 mg/kg of Praziquantel and those infected with other intestinal parasites were treated with Mebindazole for *Ascaris lumbricoides* and *Enterobius vermicularis* and Praziquantel for tanea species and *Hymenolepis nana* infections. Clearance of *Schistosoma mansoni* infection was confirmed four weeks after treatment of the positive individuals using Kato thick smear technique. Re-infection of *Schistosoma mansoni* was estimated after examining stool sample collected three months after the first Praziquantel treatment from those reported as being cured by the treatment based on the result of efficacy assessment.

Results: **Results**: At baseline**,** overall prevalence of intestinal parasite was 30.6% and re-infection after three months post treatment was 28.8%. The prevalence of *S. mansoni* was 26.12% during the baseline survey (intensity of infection was 49.6 EPG) and 23.8% of those reported as being cured were re-infected (intensity of infection was 34.3 EPG). The efficacy of a single oral dose of 40 mg/kg PZQ four weeks after treatment was 82.4%.

Conclusion: **Conclusion**: The high level of *S. mansoni* re-infection as measured after three months of treatment implies that treatment of only positive cases may not have significant impact in the control of schistosomiasis in this endemic area.

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Epidemiology of needle stick-sharp injuries (NSSIs) and potential high risk exposures among health professionals in Ethiopia: Neglected public health concern

Z.D. Woldesonbet

Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Background: Health professionals are exposed to a wide range of hazards in the workplace. Needle stick injuries have been recognized as one of the occupational hazards. Healthcare worker handling sharp devices or equipment is at risk of occupational exposure to blood borne pathogens. Despite the burden of potential exposures, in Ethiopia, there are only few researches that have been conducted; as a result there is clearly paucity of information on this regard. The aim of the research conducted was to determine the epidemiology of needle stick-sharp injuries and high risk exposures among health professionals in public hospitals, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Methods & Materials: Hospital based cross sectional survey conducted among health professionals at public hospitals, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. A pretested and structured questionnaire was utilized to collect data on socio-demographic, needle stick injury and other high risk exposures. Data was analyzed using SPSS version 16. Statistical significance was declared at P-value <=0.05.

Results: Of the total study participants, prevalence of sustained needle stick injuries (NSIs) and sharp injury was found 155 (61.2%) and 127 (50%), respectively. Majority of the study subjects, which